

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
10 May 2002 (10.05.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 02/36866 A1

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: D01F 9/04, 1/10, A61L 15/28

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB01/04884

(22) International Filing Date:  
5 November 2001 (05.11.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
0026863.1 3 November 2000 (03.11.2000) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SSL INTERNATIONAL PLC [GB/GB]; Tubiton House, Medlock Street, Oldham, Lancashire OL1 3HS (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): QIN, Yimin [GB/GB]; 125 Victoria Road, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 5RQ (GB). GROOCK, Melanie, Rachel [GB/GB]; 72 Lower Fold, Marple Bridge, Stockport SK6 5DU (GB).

(74) Agents: QUEST, Barry et al.; Wilson Gunn M'Caw, 41-51 Royal Exchange, Cross Street, Manchester M2 7BD (GB).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: POLYSACCHARIDE FIBRES

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to polysaccharide fibres having water absorption properties characterised by the incorporation within the fibres of at least one substance having anti-microbial properties, and to wound dressings formed from said fibres. The polysaccharide fibres are preferably formed from alginate or alginate containing additional polysaccharide materials to give additional absorbency (such as, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose). The fibres preferably contain a silver compound as an antimicrobial agent.

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POLYSACCHARIDE FIBRES

The present invention relates to polysaccharide fibres that are useful particularly, but not exclusively, in the manufacture of wound dressings.

5 Polysaccharides are natural polymers with hydrophilic properties that are particularly useful for the manufacture of wound dressings. In particular, sodium alginate and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, have been used in the wound dressing industry for manufacturing fibres, gels and hydrocolloid dressings. For example, alginate fibres have been used  
10 for the manufacture of Sorbsan™ and Kaltostat™, two of the leading brands in the alginate dressing market. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) is used for making Aquacel™, a hydrofibre wound dressing capable of absorbing wound exudate into the fibre structure, rather than holding the fluid in between fibres.

15 Fibres made from polysaccharides such as alginate are often used to produce a nonwoven textile structure that has good absorption capacity, as well as the conformity of a textile structure. These fibrous dressings offer an ideal environment for wound healing since on absorbing the wound exudate, the fibres turn into a moist gel by absorbing wound  
20 exudate into the structure of the fibre, thereby turning itself into a gel.

Alginate is a natural polysaccharide existing widely in many species of brown seaweeds. Alginate is well known for its ability to form stable gels. On contact with divalent metal ions, typically calcium ions, water

soluble alginate solutions typically sodium alginate, reacts with calcium ions and forms a gel. On contact with wound exudates, calcium alginate fibres exchange sodium ions in the wound exudate, whereby the calcium ions in the fibres are replaced by sodium ions in the exudate. As a result, the fibres become a calcium/sodium alginate fibre. Since sodium alginate is water soluble, the fibre absorbs large quantities of exudate and forms a gel in situ on the wound surface.

PCT/GB95/02284 (Advanced Medical Solutions) discloses a method of making fibres by co-spinning alginate with at least one water soluble organic polymeric species. The addition of the water soluble organic polymers makes the dressing more absorbent, thereby extending the duration of the dressing in use.

The present invention is concerned with the provision of anti-microbial properties in polysaccharide fibres.

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided polysaccharide fibres having water absorption properties characterised by the incorporation within the fibres of at least one substance having anti-microbial properties.

Preferably, the polysaccharide fibres are made from alginate or alginate containing additional polysaccharide materials to give additional absorbency (particularly sodium carboxymethyl cellulose). Preferably, the fibres are formed by extruding or spinning polysaccharide material from a solution thereof. In particular, in the case of use of alginate and

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additional polysaccharide material these are preferably co-spun from an aqueous solution into a coagulation bath.

Preferably also, the (or at least one) said antimicrobial substance is a silver compound and in the case of extrusion or spinning as mentioned above, this compound is preferably contained in the said solution. The silver compound(s) may be present in the fibres at concentrations of between 0.1% (w/w) and 2% (w/w), and are preferably present at concentrations of between 0.5% (w/w) and 2% (w/w). Most preferably, the silver compound is able to leach from the fibres. This allows reduction of the bacterial load in a wound to which a dressing comprising fibres of the invention has been applied.

Thus, and in accordance with a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, AlphaSan, a silver sodium hydrogen zirconium phosphate (from Milliken Chemical, Spartanburg, USA) is dissolved in an aqueous solution of sodium alginate and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose. AlphaSan is a ceramic, ion exchange resin containing nominally 3.8% silver, and has proven efficacy against several types of bacteria. The solution can then be extruded via fine holes into a coagulation bath to form fibres. After coagulation of the extruded filament in a calcium chloride bath, the AlphaSan powders can be dispersed in the fibres to give it an anti-microbial effect.

It is known that silver compounds demonstrate good anti-microbial effect. Silver alginate fibres can be made by ion-exchange of a calcium

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alginate fibre with silver nitrate. However, silver-containing alginate fibres produced in this way tend to have unfavorable physical appearances. The alginate can be oxidised by the silver ions and the fibre turns black, making it unfavorable as a wound dressing material.

5           With the above mentioned preferred embodiment of the present invention, the silver ions can be bound inside water insoluble particles which are dispersed in the fibre. Oxidation of the fibre by the silver ions need not occur and the fibre can retain its white physical appearance whilst at the same time demonstrating good anti-microbial effect.

10           Generally, the fibre will comprise a major proportion by weight of alginate, e.g. 30-95%, and a minor proportion of CMC (carboxymethyl cellulose). The alginate can be a grade high in manuronate content such as Manucol DH from Kelco, although alginate high in glucuronate can also be used.

15           Fibres according to the present invention may be formed into a wound dressing. Any suitable process may be used to form such a wound dressing. Conveniently, however, nonwoven dressings may be formed by carding the fibres to produce a web and then cross lapping the web to form a thick layer of felt, which is then needle punched to form a  
20           needled nonwoven structure. The needled felt may then be slit to form individual wound dressings.

          Thus, and in accordance with a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a wound dressing comprising polysaccharide

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fibres as hereinbefore defined.

The invention will now be illustrated in the following non-limiting Examples.

#### Example 1

5        This example describes the production of anti-microbial alginate-CMC fibres, and the formation of a wound dressing therefrom. The fibres comprise 84% Mid-M alginate, 15% CMC and 1% AlphaSan.

10        A 25kg batch of fibres was prepared using 0.25kg AlphaSan, 21kg alginate and 3.75kg CMC. These components were mixed in water and extruded via a spinneret plate with 40,000 holes, each having a hole diameter of 70 $\mu$ m. After being precipitated in a calcium chloride bath, the alginate in the final fibres was in the form of a mixture of calcium and sodium salt (alginate is a polymeric acid with a carboxylic acid group on each monomer unit).

15        Nonwoven wound dressings were formed from these fibres by carding and needling. Silver was shown to be uniformly distributed in the fibres.

#### Example 2

20        This example describes physical and performance testing of dressings made from the anti-microbial alginate-CMC fibres of Example 1. The fibres were subjected to a range of different tests, these being as follows.

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Wound Model Analysis

The wound model was set up with a flow rate of 1 ml / hour using 0.86% saline solution. A saturated filter paper was placed on the wound model and the dressing was placed on top of this. A 2 kg vented weight was put on top of the dressing and the dressing was left until failure. A time to failure comparison was made between dressings tested on the wound model.

The results were as follows:

Store weight (g)	End weight (g)	Failure Time (hrs)
1.17	3.55	28.40
1.09	4.08	24.00

The dressing gelled on contact with fluid and remained gelled throughout the testing of the dressing. The gel was clear/white in colouration and the silver in the dressing did not discolour the dressing in any way. The time to failure on the wound model was good for an alginate dressing.

B.P. Absorbency

The dressings were tested according to the method of the British Pharmacopoeia to see how absorbent they were in saline solution (142MM Na, 2.5MM Ca). A piece of 5cm x 5cm dressing was placed into an extra wide neck polyurethane bottle (Fisher catalogue No. BTK-460-110B), this being a flat bottomed bottle with a sealing lid.

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An amount of solution A (as defined in the absorbency test method for alginate wound dressings in the British Pharmacopoeia) 40 times the weight of the dressing was added to the bottle containing the sample of dressing. The lid on the bottle was then sealed and the bottle conditioned  
5 in a 36°C oven for 30 minutes. After this time, the lid was removed from the bottle and the dressing was then lifted from one corner and the solution allowed to drip for 30 seconds.

The dressing was then re-weighed and the amount of fluid absorbed per 1g of dressing calculated.

10 The absorbency test was repeated using deionised water and human serum.

The dressing of the invention was found to absorb an average of  
20.7g saline solution /g dressing (n=10); an average of 23.7g deionised  
water /g dressing (n=10); and an average of 20.8g human serum /g  
15 dressing (n=2).

#### Silver Leach Analysis

Silver Leach from the dressing was analysed using the absorbency test method described above, with synthetic exudates being employed as the test solution.

20 The samples were left for 7 days in a 36°C incubator and after this time they were lifted from one corner and the solution was allowed to drip for 30 seconds. The solution was analysed for silver content by atomic absorption.



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The results using the 1.1g dressing were as follows:

Time	Sol A % silver from Dressing	Sol A ppm Delivered from Dressing	Mg of silver delivered from Dressing
0 Hours	0	0	0
30 Min	11.8	0.5023	0.0221
2 Days	9.3	0.3955	0.0174
7 Days	31.0	1.3181	0.0580

Time	Human Serum % Silver From Dressing	Human Serum ppm Delivered from Dressing	Mg of Silver Delivered from Dressing
0 Hours	0	0	0
30 Min	51.3	2.1795	0.0959
2 Days	64.5	2.7409	0.1206
7 Days	88.0	3.7409	0.1646

#### MVTR

#### 5 CEN Method for MVTR

Deionised water was poured into each of the five Paddington cups leaving a gap of 5mm from the rim of the cup. A circular disc of the material being examined was placed on the centre of the top surface of the chamber ensuring wound contact surface towards the deionised water. The rubber gasket was placed around this and the flange was then clamped in place. The Paddington cups were weighed and the weight recorded. They were then placed into the oven at 37 degrees centigrade with a relative humidity value under 20% for 24 hours. After 24 hours they were removed from the oven and left to cool in a dessicator. They were then reweighed. The MVTR was calculated using the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{weight 1} - \text{weight 2}) \times 10000}{12.6}$$

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The results were as follows:

Start Weight	End Weight	MVTR
137.96	125.55	9849.21
163.96	150.61	10595.24

### Tensile Strength

5           The dressings were tested for their tensile properties in longitudinal and horizontal direction. They were tested dry in both directions and when wetted with 1ml of saline and also with 1ml of deionised water, the wetted dressing being left for 15 seconds to gel before commencing the test. 10 samples were tested for each parameter giving a total of 10       60 samples tested. The sample size was 2.5cm width by 10cm length.

          The tensometer was set up with a 10 Newton load cell. The gauge length was set at 50mm and the crosshead speed was set at 300mm/min.

          The dressings were tested to failure. The tensile elongation [X 15       Head] test method was opened and the following parameters were set.

(Hounsfield Tensometer)

Load Range: 0.1020 Kgf  
Extension Range: 500mm  
Speed: 300mm/min  
20       Sample Length: 50mm  
Preload: 0.0000 Kgf

The results obtained were as follows:

Direction Dressing Tested	Tested Wet or Dry	Average Load	Standard Deviation
Longitudinal	Dry	0.3551	0.0455
Horizontal	Dry	0.4626	0.0664
Longitudinal	Deionised Water	0.0675	0.0194
Horizontal	Deionised Water	0.1220	0.0155
Longitudinal	Saline	0.1136	0.0168
Horizontal	Saline	0.1827	0.0321

#### Weight per unit area

The weight per unit area was calculated as follows:

$$5 \quad \frac{10000 \times \text{weight}}{\text{area}} = \text{weight per unit area}$$

The weight per unit area was found to be 102.78 gm<sup>-2</sup>.

#### Sodium Calcium Analysis

A weighed piece of 3" by 3" dressing (w1) was placed into each of  
10 three extra wide neck polyethylene bottles (Fisher catalogue number BTK  
- 460 -110B). The bottles are flat bottomed with a sealing lid. An  
amount of solution A (as defined in the absorbency test method for  
alginate wound dressings in the British Pharmacopoeia) 40 times the  
weight of the dressing was added to each of the bottles containing the 3"  
15 by 3" samples of dressing. The lids on the bottles were then sealed and  
the bottles conditioned in a 36 degree oven one for 30 minutes, one for  
24 hours and finally for 7 days. After this time the lid was removed from  
the bottle and the dressing was then lifted from one corner and the  
solution allowed to drip for 60 seconds. The residue solution was then  
20 tested for its sodium and calcium contents by atomic absorption.

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The results were as follows:

Time	Na ppm in Solution	Ca ppm in Solution
30 Mins	1719	293
24 Hours	2117	403
7 Days	2283	463

#### Gel swelling properties

5 The gel swelling properties were assessed by taking the dressing that was lifted from the solution in the sodium calcium analysis test method and recording the weight as (W2).

The wet sample was then centrifuged at 3000rpm for 10 minutes. The sample was then removed and reweighed (W3).

10 The centrifuged sample was dried in a 105 degrees centigrade oven overnight before reweighing to give (W4).

From the information gained the amount of fluid held in the fibres could be calculated and also the weight of the fluid held between the fibres could be calculated.

W2 – W3 is the weight of fluid held between the fibres.

15 W3 – W4 is the weight of fluid held inside the fibres.

The results were as follows:

Duration	Measurement	Wt in Grams
30 Mins	Wt of Fluid Between Fibres	9.3152
4 Hours	Wt of Fluid Between Fibres	9.7115
24 hours	Wt of Fluid Between Fibres	11.0955
7 Days	Wt of Fluid Between Fibres	12.8623
30 Mins	Wt of Fluid Held inside Fibres	1.9951

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4 Hours	Wt of Fluid Held inside Fibres	1.9939
24 hours	Wt of Fluid Held inside Fibres	2.0313
7 Days	Wt of Fluid Held inside Fibres	2.0740

#### Acidity/Alkalinity Testing

5            3g of dressing being examined was weighed out. To this 30ml of sodium chloride and calcium chloride solution was added. (142MM Na, 2.5MM Ca). This was left to stand for 2 hours. After 2 hours the solution was decanted. To 5ml of the decanted solution 0.05ml of Phenol Red solution was added. The volume of 0.01M Sodium Hydroxide VS  
10           required to change the colour of the solution was determined. This volume was subtracted from the volume of Sodium Hydroxide VS required to change the colour of the solution prepared in the same manner but without the material being examined. The difference should not be more than 1.0ml to pass the B.P. Specification.

15           The pH was 6.65 and the acidity/alkalinity was 0.02, this being within the accepted limits according to the B.P. Specification.

#### Example 3

             This example describes the testing of the antimicrobial properties of the fibres of Example 2 in the form of a wound dressing, as compared to  
20           three commercially available wound dressings comprising non-silver-containing fibres.

             The wound dressings were tested dressings using a direct

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inoculation method. The test method was designed to determine the reduction in the number of bacteria for each of the alginate wound dressings. Testing involved inoculating samples of the alginate wound dressings with a range of bacteria, then determining the change in bioburden over a 3-day period.

The anti-microbial activity of the wound dressings was tested against 10 different bacteria, these being *S. aureus* (NCIMB 9518), *S. aureus* (NCTC 13142), *S. aureus* (NCTC 13143), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (NCIMB 8626), *Escherichia coli* (NCIMB 8545), *Proteus vulgaris* (NCIMB 4175), *Enterococcus faecalis* (NCIMB 13280), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (NCIMB 12721), *Streptococcus pyogenes* (NCIMB 8884), and *Bacillus subtilis* (NCIMB 8054).

The bacteria were grown in sterile Tryptone soya broth for 18 - 24 hours at 35°C, and then subcultured onto Tryptone soya agar at 35°C for 18 - 24 hours. A suspension of bacteria containing approximately  $1 \times 10^8$  colony forming units per ml (cfu/ml) was prepared in 10ml phosphate buffered saline (PBS) using a Neubauer counter. The suspension was then diluted by adding 0.67mls to 100mls PBS to provide a working suspension containing  $6.67 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml. Two 2cm x 2cm pieces of wound dressing were placed in each of seven petri dishes. 1.5ml of the  $6.67 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml bacterial suspension was pipetted onto each sample (equivalent of  $1 \times 10^6$  cfu/dressing), the sample was turned over using sterile forceps, and the timer started. At 0 hours, one piece of wound

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dressing was removed from a petri dish and placed in a stomacher bag. 50ml of neutraliser was added and the sample stomached for 30 seconds to extract the bacteria ( $10^{-2}$  dilution). 100 $\mu$ l of the extract from 1.4 was then pipetted into 10ml neutraliser and mixed ( $10^{-4}$  dilution). 0.5ml of the

5  $10^{-4}$  dilution was pipetted into each of two labelled petri dishes. Molten TSA was added to the dishes, mixed and allowed to set.

A second piece of inoculated wound dressing was also tested in this manner.

Further duplicate pieces of inoculated wound dressing were tested

10 after 3, 6, 9, 24, 48 and 72 hours, testing both the  $10^{-2}$  and  $10^{-4}$  dilutions. After initial inoculation, all 3, 6, 9, 24, 48 and 72 hours samples were placed and sealed in bags and incubated at 35°C.

Plates were incubated for 3 days at 35°C then colonies counted.

The results are shown below, "Test Sample" referring to the wound

15 dressing of the present invention, and Comparative Examples 1 to 3 being non-silver containing alginate dressings.

Table 1. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml S. aureus Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	66.735	46.115	74.649	79.679
6 hour	45.932	23.814	56.203	62.656
9 hour	23.996	7.971	42.503	58.645
24 hour	$<1.03 \times 10^{-3}$	$<1.01 \times 10^{-3}$	0.548004	0.11854
48 hour	$<1.03 \times 10^{-3}$	$<1.01 \times 10^{-3}$	$<1.80 \times 10^{-3}$	$<8.91 \times 10^{-4}$
72 hour	$<1.03 \times 10^{-3}$	$<1.01 \times 10^{-3}$	$<1.80 \times 10^{-3}$	$<8.91 \times 10^{-4}$

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**Table 2. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml MRSA 13142 Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)**

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	0.804386	9.642	124.1551	76.052
6 hour	$<8.80 \times 10^{-6}$	1.089	63.519	91.760
9 hour	$<8.80 \times 10^{-6}$	Not measured	50.298	59.828
24 hour	$<8.80 \times 10^{-6}$	$<7.70 \times 10^{-6}$	0.0964	$<8.60 \times 10^{-6}$
48 hour	$<8.80 \times 10^{-6}$	$<7.70 \times 10^{-6}$	$<9.90 \times 10^{-6}$	$<8.60 \times 10^{-6}$
72 hour	$<8.80 \times 10^{-6}$	$<7.70 \times 10^{-6}$	$<9.90 \times 10^{-6}$	$<8.60 \times 10^{-6}$

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**Table 3. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml MRSA 13143 Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)**

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	36.044	51.927	84.346	135.2697
6 hour	7.688	18.661	71.087	120.125
9 hour	0.466	5.071	48.987	71.784
24 hour	$<1.85 \times 10^{-5}$	$<2.03 \times 10^{-5}$	2.8655	0.01558
48 hour	$<1.85 \times 10^{-5}$	$<2.03 \times 10^{-5}$	$<1.84 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.07 \times 10^{-5}$
72 hour	$<1.85 \times 10^{-5}$	$<2.03 \times 10^{-5}$	$<1.84 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.07 \times 10^{-5}$

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**Table 4. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml Ps. aeruginosa Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)**

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	0.00977	1.4085	49.0018	85.1562
6 hour	$<3.25 \times 10^{-5}$	0.3521	9.9819	259.1146
9 hour	$<3.25 \times 10^{-5}$	55.11	1.4519	$>520.8333$
24 hour	$<3.25 \times 10^{-5}$	$>352.11$	0.0526	$>520.8333$
48 hour	$<3.25 \times 10^{-5}$	$>352.11$	33.9382	$>52083.33$
72 hour	$<3.25 \times 10^{-5}$	$>352.11$	362.9764	$>52083.33$

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Table 5. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml E. coli Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	0.004597	58.77193	114.9669	82.42812
6 hour	$< 1.79 \times 10^{-5}$	19.73684	70.33113	82.42812
9 hour	$< 1.79 \times 10^{-6}$	12.5	52.5828	78.48775
24 hour	$< 1.79 \times 10^{-5}$	$< 2.19 \times 10^{-5}$	51.3907	92.43876
48 hour	$< 1.79 \times 10^{-5}$	$< 2.19 \times 10^{-5}$	133.1126	212.9925
72 hour	$< 1.79 \times 10^{-5}$	$< 2.19 \times 10^{-5}$	4.2384	21299.25

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Table 6. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml S. pyogenes Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	$< 1.39 \times 10^{-4}$	13.33333	96.61017	11.4035
6 hour	$< 1.39 \times 10^{-4}$	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured
9 hour	$< 1.39 \times 10^{-4}$	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured
24 hour	$< 1.39 \times 10^{-4}$	$< 9.52 \times 10^{-3}$	$< 1.69 \times 10^{-2}$	$< 8.77 \times 10^{-3}$
48 hour	$< 1.39 \times 10^{-4}$	$< 9.52 \times 10^{-3}$	$< 1.69 \times 10^{-2}$	$< 8.77 \times 10^{-3}$
72 hour	$< 1.39 \times 10^{-4}$	$< 9.52 \times 10^{-3}$	$< 1.69 \times 10^{-2}$	$< 8.77 \times 10^{-3}$

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Table 7. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml P. vulgaris Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	3.9519	4.264099	72.20267	44.05091
6 hour	1.9473	1.5130667	57.35398	16.3254
9 hour	0.5029	0.137552	41.8719	11.28943
24 hour	$< 5.72 \times 10^{-6}$	0.18157	23.29346	8.35639
48 hour	$< 5.72 \times 10^{-6}$	0.01169	5.70021	5.70021
72 hour	$< 1.03 \times 10^{-6}$	$< 6.88 \times 10^{-6}$	1.078114	1.078114

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Table 8. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml *S. epidermidis* Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	12.6990	11.66474	15.2846	67.76233
6 hour	11.2206	6.33449	10.6504	43.10999
9 hour	6.06520	3.05137	6.78861	29.70923
24 hour	$<3.79 \times 10^{-6}$	$<3.86 \times 10^{-6}$	0.258943	0.439949
48 hour	$<3.79 \times 10^{-6}$	$<3.86 \times 10^{-6}$	$<4.07 \times 10^{-6}$	$<1.26 \times 10^{-5}$
72 hour	$<3.79 \times 10^{-6}$	$<3.86 \times 10^{-6}$	$<4.07 \times 10^{-6}$	$<1.26 \times 10^{-5}$

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Table 9. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml *E. faecalis* Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	63.07692	56.90608	120.77012	110.23256
6 hour	44.61538	21.54696	109.10151	90.23255
9 hour	40	23.75691	107.35122	117.2093
24 hour	5.507692	0.071823	121.35355	52.13270
48 hour	$1.02 \times 10^{-4}$	$<5.52 \times 10^{-5}$	76.42940	0.260465
72 hour	$<5.13 \times 10^{-5}$	$<5.52 \times 10^{-5}$	60.09335	$4.65 \times 10^{-5}$

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Table 10. Direct Inoculation of Dressings using 1.5ml *B. subtilis* Inoculum (Phosphate Buffered Saline)

Time Interval	Percentage Recovery			
	Test Sample	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
0 hour	100	100	100	100
3 hour	37.168142	23.40426	14.61794	37.3563
6 hour	23.00885	20.21277	14.61794	27.0115
9 hour	33.628319	22.87234	14.28571	41.954
24 hour	18.106195	31.91489	18.27243	31.6092
48 hour	35.840708	28.7234	22.92359	39.6552
72 hour	42.477876	45.12766	12.62458	174.138

15

All samples were tested against the ten bacteria described above,

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including two strains of MRSA (*S. aureus* NCTC 13142 (EMRSA 15) and  
*S. aureus* NCTC 13143 (EMRSA 16). Results show for the Test Sample  
no EMRSA 15 were detectable after 6 hours, for Comparative Example 1  
and Comparative Example 3 this was not the case until 24 hours and  
5 Comparative Example 2 not until 48 hours. For no colonies of EMRSA 16  
to be detected in the Test Sample the time increased to 24 hours, this  
was also the case for Comparative Example 1 but for both Comparative  
Example 2 and Comparative Example 3 48 hours were required for no  
EMRSA 16 to be detected. The results for non-methicillin resistant  
10 *S. aureus* (NCIMB 9518), mirrored the results obtained for EMRSA 16.

The results for *P. aeruginosa* showed the Test Sample to be much  
more active against *P. aeruginosa* than the other three competitor  
dressings. Only a few *P. aeruginosa* colonies were detected after 3 hours  
for Test Sample, for the three competitor dressing colonies were still  
15 detectable at 72 hours. The results show that for both Comparative  
Example 1 and Comparative Example 2 the numbers present in the  
dressing begin to fall but at 6 hours and 24 hours respectively the trend  
reversed and the numbers started to increase, and by 72 hours the  
number of microorganisms present increased to a level greater than the  
20 original inoculum. The initial fall seen for Comparative Example 1 and  
Comparative Example 2 is not seen in the results for Comparative  
Example 3, these data showing that Comparative Example 3 has very  
little antimicrobial effect and the numbers have increased significantly

when compared to the initial inoculum.

The results for *E. coli* showed no *E. coli* detected after 6 hrs for the Test Sample, after 24 hours for Comparative Example 1 and for Comparative Example 2 and Comparative Example 3 *E. coli* colonies were still detectable after 72 hours and for Comparative Example 3, as with the *P. aeruginosa* results, a clear increase was noted when compared to the inoculum.

The results for *S. pyogenes* (NCIMB 8884) shown in Table 6 showed for Test Sample no *Streptococcus* remained after 3 hours. For the three competitor dressings no result is recorded at 6/9 hours. This is due to the fact that the dilution plated ( $10^{-4}$ ) was not low enough to detect any remaining microorganisms. The most accurate result that can be obtained is that  $<2.5 \times 10^3$  cfu/ml of *S. pyogenes* remained at 6 hours, however there is still the possibility that no organisms remained at 6 hours.

The results for *Proteus vulgaris* (NCIMB 4175) documented in table 7 shows no *P. vulgaris* colonies detectable after 48 hours for Test Sample. The Test Sample showed the best activity against *P. vulgaris* as it still detectable in Comparative Example 1 at 48 hours and at 72 hours for Comparative Example 2 and Comparative Example 3.

Test Sample and Comparative Example 1 show similar activity against *S. epidermidis* NCIMB.12721 (results in Table 8) with no colonies detectable at 24 hours, Comparative Example 2 and Comparative

- 20 -

Example 3 prove to be less effective as colonies are still present at 24 hours, however no colonies were detected at 48 hours.

Test Sample proved to be less effective against *E. faecalis* than many of the other organisms, only after 72 hours were colonies not detectable; this was also the case for Comparative Example 3. Comparative Example 1 proved to be more effective than Test Sample against *E. faecalis* as no colonies were detectable at 48 hours. Comparative Example 2 appeared to be the least effective with greater than 60% of the original inoculum still remaining at 72 hours.

10        *Bacillus subtilis* proved to be the least susceptible of all the organisms tested to all the dressings, however Comparative Example 2 proved to have the greatest antimicrobial effect with only 12% of the original inoculum remain at 72 hour. For Test Sample and Comparative Example 1 approximately 45% of the original inoculum remained at 72  
15        hours and for Comparative Example 3 a clear increase was seen.

Generally Test Sample performed better than or equally as well as the Comparative Example 1 dressing for all the microorganisms tested and both showed a greater antimicrobial effect than both Comparative Example 2 and Comparative Example 3 with the exception of Comparative  
20        Example 2 against *B. subtilis*. The Test Sample showed the greatest antimicrobial effect against EMRSA 15, *P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli*.

The invention is not intended to be restricted by details of the above Examples which are described by way of illustration only.

CLAIMS

1. Polysaccharide fibres having water absorption properties characterised by the incorporation within the fibres of at least one substance having anti-microbial properties.
- 5 2. Polysaccharide fibres according to claim 1, wherein the fibres comprise alginate.
3. Polysaccharide fibres according to claim 2 wherein the fibres further comprise at least one polysaccharide other than alginate.
4. Polysaccharide fibres according to claim 3, wherein the fibres  
10 comprise a major proportion by weight of alginate.
5. Polysaccharide fibres according to claim 3, wherein the at least one other than alginate is carboxymethyl cellulose.
6. Polysaccharide fibres according to any preceding claim, wherein  
15 at least one substance having anti-microbial properties comprises at least one silver compound.
7. Polysaccharide fibres according to claim 5 wherein the at least one silver compound is present in the fibres at a concentration of between 0.1% (w/w) and 2% (w/w).
8. Polysaccharide fibres according to claim 7, wherein the at least  
20 one silver compound is present in the fibres at a concentration of between 0.5% (w/w) and 2% (w/w).
9. Polysaccharide fibres according to any of claims 6 to 8, wherein the silver compound is a silver sodium hydrogen zirconium

phosphate.

- 5
10. Polysaccharide fibres according to any preceding claim, wherein the fibres are produced by spinning from a solution containing the polysaccharide and the at least one substance having anti-microbial properties.
11. Polysaccharide fibres according to any of claims 1 to 9, wherein the fibres are produced by extrusion from a solution containing the polysaccharide and the at least one substance having anti-microbial properties.
- 10
12. A wound dressing comprising polysaccharide fibres according to any of claims 1 to 11.
13. A wound dressing according to claim 12, wherein the wound dressing is a nonwoven felt dressing.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PC 1/04884

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 7 D01F9/04 D01F1/10 A61L15/28		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 D01F A61L		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 405 644 A (KATO HIDEKI ET AL) 11 April 1995 (1995-04-11)	1,2,6-13
Y	the whole document ---	3-5
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 01, 30 January 1998 (1998-01-30) & JP 09 256226 A (SAKAI CHEM IND CO LTD), 30 September 1997 (1997-09-30)	1,2,6-8, 10-13
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.</span> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.</span> </div>		
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Date of the actual completion of the international search  <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">8 March 2002</div>		Date of mailing of the international search report  <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">27/03/2002</div>
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2, NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer  <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Tarrida Torrell, J</div>



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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>EPA/US: "PESTICIDE FACT SHEET" 'Online! 12 May 2000 (2000-05-12) XP002192557 Retrieved from the Internet: &lt;URL: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2000/November/Day-27/shydro.htm">http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2000/ November/Day-27/shydro.htm</a>&gt; 'retrieved on 2002-03-08! the whole document</p> -----	9

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